The intelligence from Nicaragua continues to be of the most contradictory character. The Aspinwall correspondent of the New York Times writes, under date of April 4.

we have had no Nicaragua news here from the Pacific side since the Orizaba arrived at Panama; and all the information I could obtain from the passengers when they arrived here, and all I have since learned from Panama, was, that Walker was in a very bad fix, the allies having surrounded him at all sides at Rivas. Nothing positive has been heard from him since the 5th of March, as the Costa Ricans had entire possession of the road between gives and San Juan del Sur.

All Walker's friends here think that his race is run. With respect to the rumor of a battle in which he had de-

All Walker's triends nere think that his act is that, with respect to the rumor of a battle in which he had defeated the allies with great slaughter, some of my friends have made diligent inquiry among the officers of the Oriaha, before her return to San Francisco, and ascertained that they had heard no such secounts when in San Juan

del Sur.
The British mail steamer Clyde has just arrived from The British mail steamer Clyde has just arrived from Greytown with dates to the 5d. I went on board personally, and spent an hour in order to gain correct information. I have just left her. All I could ascertain is the following: Lockridge and his forces on the river San Juan del Norte had, down to the sailing of the Clyde, done nothing. It is rumored that the Texas is to bring out 500 men with several gon boats with which they can, believe they can force the river. I fail then Lockout 500 men with several gun boats with which they can, or believe they can, force the river. Until then, Lockridge intends to remain quiet, and will not commence the offensive. Some of my informants stated, also, that just as the Clyde was leaving Greytown a report was current that Lockridge had taken Castillo, or that some battle had occurred in the neighborhood of Machuca or Castillo. Perhaps the Costa Ricans had attacked Lockridge's positive but all was uncertainty.

tion; but all was uncertainty.

The news of the brilliant successes of the fillibusters has reached this quarter by every steamer, but has alhas reached this quarter by every steamer, but has al-ways proven false. During my residence here of three months, I have heard of some eight victories, won by lockridge on the San Juan, and neither I nor any of the citizens here give the least credence to anything the filli-busters may say or write.

asters may say or write.
Several deserters from Lockridge, who came by the Several deserters from Lockridge, who came by the Civile, give dismal accounts of their past sufferings and privations. With their present force, they saw no chance of opening communication with Walker. At the very least, one-half of his men are down with the fever. They have not been able to get any news from Walker down the river. The boys think he is completely used down the river. The boys think he is completely used up, has escaped from Nicaragua, and will endeavor to get to San Juan river to take command of the small force there. General Hornsby is in a state of high dudgeon because Lockridge will not hand over his command. In fact, all the superior officers are at loggerheads. If the river cannot be forced, Lockridge says an at-tempt will be made on Costa Rica, as he is certain 500 or 1,000 men will be despatched from the States by the

Texas and Tennessee for this purpose.
Several scouts who were sent out to reconnoitre Castiljo, between the 20th and 25th, have not returned.

A correspondent of the Times at Greytown writes on

Agreeably to promise, I endeavor to forward you the latest news. There is, however, little or no news of importance. Col. Lockridge has been down here several times with the steamer Scott for provisions—the last time was on the 31st uit. The sickness amongst his men is alarming; and from one or two of the men to whom I spoke, I learned that his whole force had refused to remain any longer at Serapiqui, or the island of Providence, at the mouth of the river San Carlos, on account of the malady prevailing there. In consequence, Lockridge has abandoned these places and moved out his entire force a few miles higher up the river—to the Machuca rapids—five miles above the island of Providence. Several deserters who have recently arrived here say that the movement to Machuca was not made altogether on account of the malady prevailing amongst his troops, but to mislead and deceive the Costa Ricans: for that Lockridge intended to remain at Machuca till the Texas

Lockridge intended to remain at Machuca till the Texas should bring more reinforcements, and then move up the Scrapiqui towards Costa Rica. [The Texas, as our readers are aware, has been withdrawn, and consequently no recruits can go out in her.—Ed. Times.] The prevailing opinion amongst the officers and men was, that in the event of the capture of Port Castillo, which could only be accomplished by an immense sacrifice of life, they could not proceed further, as the upper river and lake steamers were held by the Costa Ricans near San Carlos. They also say that he had sent out scouts to find the Costa Ricut road leading from the interior towards Castillo, but these gouts had not returned. There was a rumor just before the closing of my letter that Lockridge had made a demonstration against Castillo; but the result appears uncertain, and, unless heavy reinforcements arrive the forces here may be considered as disbanded.

A correspondent of the same paper at Panama furnishes

We shall not have any news from Walker's camp at Eivas until about the 15th instant by the Panama Rail-road Company's steamer Panama, from Central American ports. I gave you as a rumor, in my last letter, that Cayese, who was cut off from Rivas, and was at San Juan del Sur, with forty men, had undertaken to convoy the eighty men arrived by the Sierra Nevada from California to Rivas, and had lost half of them in the attempt. I now learn, from undoubted authority, that, in substance the statement was correct. Caycee, with the forty men immediately under his charge, took a by-road, and ar-rived safely at Rivas. But the eighty recruits, who had rived rafely at Rivas. But the eighty recruits, who had started earlier in the morning, met the Costa Ricans about five rates on the road, and left forty of their num-

gentleman" informs the Aspinwall Courier that on the "genleman" informs the Aspinwall Courier that on the 16th of March Walker had 1,100 good fighting men, be-sides several hundred more fit for defence in case he was attacked. Let us see: When I was at Rivas, the last of Janaar, Walker's whole force, to my certain knowledge, consisted of not more than 800 men lit for duty, and 150 men in the two hospitals, who would never do any more agating. Since then be received, February 2, by the Orizaba, 50 men from San Francisco: March 1, he got 75, or say 80, by the Sistra Nevada: March 16, the Orirabs landed 21 men at San Juan del Sur—making in all 151 men, which, added to 800, gives a total of 951 mer. Since then he lost, in the two first fights at Obraje and 8t George, 50 men; in subsequent fights at the latter place, at least 50 more. Sanders lost 50 in trying to re-lieve Cayore. The latter lost 40 in getting back to Riline Caycee. The latter lost 40 in getting the caycee. The latter lost 40 in getting the caycee. The latter lost 40 in getting the caycee at Panama, leaving 44 more

tas. One hundred and twenty-six desertors have arrived by way of Costa Rica, at Panama, leaving 44 more to come by next steamer—in all lost, since February 1, 360 men; add to this at least 100 additional men who have died, sickened, or deserted, and we have 491 men—100 more than he can probably count up to-day.

No confidence is placed in the story of the assassination of President Rivas at Leon. It is true that one of his anisisters, Castillo, a native of Granada, was fired at while standing in his own door, and that next day both he and another of the cabinet resigned. Probably the story of Rivas's assassination grew out of these circumstances.

I wrote you in my last, by the Texas, that Γ could see no great reason for doubt that a battle did really take place in the suburbs of Rives between Walker and a portion of the Costa Riccus force. In the face of the fact that I have been unable to find a single person or letter here giving any definite account of such a fight, but that all appears to be founded on hearsay, I am now inclined to set it down as a Roorback—similar to the story brought by the prior steamer, the Sierra Nevada.

AMERICAN WATCHES, - It is generally known that watches American manufacture are now coming into extensive use. They are characterized by several features of special pouliarity. The first of these is the absence of the fusee and chain. These parts, which were very necessary for equalizing the force in the old verge watch, are continned by the English in the modern lever watch, but in the Swiss watches, which perform so excellently, no such parts exist. The second feature is such an arrangement of the parts as to lessen the liability of the watch to stop from the pressure of foreign substances, and at the same bine to facilitate the discovery of any cause of derangement, almost the entire tram being fully open to view. The third and distinguishing feature is the principle of making every watch and every part the duplicate every other. This plan has been so far adhered to that every movement will fit every case, and many parts can

Ice in the Straits. The ex-postmaster from Mackinaw had arrived at Saginaw on the 30th, having started on the 21st. He reported the ice solid in the Straits, but no snow on it. He thought the Ice would be out of the . the Straits by the 10th of April. There was no ice from Presque Isle to Bois Blanc. He came from Saubje to Segman in a boot; saw a few fields of fee, but did not pass through any.

be transferred from watch to watch without alteration.

I reached Irkoutste on the 7th of January last, after passage of thirty-five days from Moscow. I halted at he most important and interesting cities on the way, in order to gain what information I could in respect to the

commerce of the country.

At Nijne Noorgorod, the seat of the great fair, I stopped to look at its situation. The sale of tea at the late fair amounted to six millions nine hundred and twenty thousand rubles, (silver.) The whole value of trade at the fair was over three hundred millions of rubles. Should the Amon river be opened to commerce it would not injure the trade of this city, for there would be commerce enough for all when the country is opened and known. European Russia must still continue to draw her teas overland. The opening of a direct commerce between Siberia and the United States by way of the Amoor would develop an immense amount of commerce now latent, would stimulate all branches of industry, and finally make that vast country known to the world. It possesses immense mineral mmerce of the country. joins it from the west. There are some forty steamers on the Volga, and commerce is rapidly increasing. The dis-tance to Astrakan and the Capian sea is come twelve hundred versts. The river is frozen, but not yet suffihundred versts. The river is frozen, but not yet sufficiently to risk a ride on it to Kazan, some five hundred versts to the east. I halted at Kazan, the old Tartar capital. It is a fine city, and commands much commerce. At Ecatherineburg I remained two days. This is the centre and capital of mining operations in the Ural mountains. The trade concentrating here seems to be large. It is a beautiful and well-built city, and takes one by surgice received as it is on the pinneds and

large. It is a beautiful and well-built city, and takes one by surprise, perched as it is on the pinnacle, and in the very heart of the mountains, half European, half Asiatic. The product of the mines (gold) is said to be five millions, and the variety of minerals, precious stones, and marbles is truly wonderful. The government has a mint for copper, and other works for iron, marble, and precious stones. Tumen was the next point of interest; here is gathered the eastern Siberian trade, import and precious stones. Tumen was the next point of interest; here is gathered the eastern Siberian trade, import and export—one descending from, the other resting to gather strength to cross the Ural from Asia to Europe. Tobolsk formerly engaged this commerce, but Tumen, being more direct, has superseded it. Thence by Orusk, which is a well-built city, I reached Tonusk, where I rested to observe the opening of the annual fair. This is quite an important point, and seems to command an extensive trade; between this and Orusk I commenced to meet trains of sleds loaded with tea from Kyachta. Tomusk is one of the great halting places for these trains, and where the tea is discharged and taken up by other trains; the trains that bring the tea returning with other merchandise. I saw in the open streets piles of tea being reloaded on its way to Nijne Noorgorod. The amount and variety of merchandise displayed here was quite astonishing; and with frost at 30 deg. of Reaumur, business was brisk as possible. From this on to Crasnoyonsk the number of tea and other trains increase, and to say that I saw one thousand sleds in a day's travel would be within the mark. At Crasnoyonsk I rested to learn something of mining operations in that region. This place is the emporium or capital of a very extensive gold-mining region on the Jenesai. The "placers" immediately in the vicinity are somewhat exhausted, but to the north for seven hundred versts, and in other directions, there are extensive and also helps. on the Jenesai. The "placers" immediately in the vicinity are somewhat exhausted, but to the north for seven hundred versts, and in other directions, there are extensive and rich mines. New discoveries are also being made as the country is more carefully explored, for which purpose the natives of the country are employed in the summer. While speaking of gold, I will state some facts learned here, (Irkoutsk.) I saw one miner who employs twelve hundred men in "placer diggings," one thousand versts to the northeast of this place on a stream that falls into the Lena. His mines produced last year one hundred and fifty poods of gold, which, at thirty-six of our pounds to the pood, gives five thousand four hundred and six pounds, estimating the value of a pound of gold (roughly) at two hundred dollars, will give one million eight hundred thousand dollars, or nine hundred dollars to the ly) at two hundred dollars, will give one million eight hundred thousand dollars, or nine hundred dollars to the hand; and, owing to the severity of the climate, but five months in the year can be employed in labor. Another establishment of two thousand hands yielded eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars to the hand. This certainly will compare favorably with the mines of California. I have seen samples and specimens of the gold and sand, which closely resemble those found in California. In fact, from all I can gather, certain sections of this vast country are wonderfully rich in gold, and as all that is dug has to pass into the government mint, the amount

Sand, which closely a state of the vast country are wonderfully rich in gold, and as all that is dug has to pass into the government mint, the amount obtained remains unknown to the public.

I find this a very pleasant city and the centre of all that is interesting in eastern Siberia. It is the seat of learning, of commerce, of fashion, of wealth, of power for this region, and worthy of a critical analysis. The appearance in this remote region of any foreigner would create at least curiosity, and some inquiry as to the motives and object of his visit; but being the first American who had visited this city, (with the exception of Captain Hudson, who brought out the steamship America for Russian service at the Amoor, who arrived here overland from Ayan a fow days previous to my visit,) it excited unusual curiosity. There is much arrived here overland from Ayan a few days previous to my visit, it excited unusual curiosity. There is much wealth here, and a great company is talked of to put stam on the Amoor as well as on the Lake Baikal. There is one steamer on the lake, the only one in Siberia, of eighty-horse power, built eight years since. The ma-chinery is German. At present the only way of pro-curing machinery is overland from Ecatherineburg, some curing machinery is overland from Ecatherineburg, som three thousand five hundred versts distant. Coal and bout five miles on the road, and left forty of their num-er on the field of battle.

The friends of Walker still contend that he has from a few days I shall go to Kyachta and Mia-mat-tchin to nual fair. It is distant from this city, in a ection, about five hundred and fifty versts. The Baikal Lake is now frozen, and the whole distance will be performed in a sleigh with post horses.

I take the liberty of mentioning, as it may not be interesting, the system of "posting" in Russia, having had a good opportunity to observe it from Moscow to this city, a distance of over five thousand versts, and some twelve degrees more of longitude than from Boston to

This system of "posting" was originally established by the government for its own sole purposes—first strictly military; then followed the mail for the public; and, finally, for the use of travellers. There is from this place to Moscow two hundred and ten stations, at which six to Moscow two hundred and ten stations, at which six 'troykahs,' eighteen horses, are contracted for by the government to carry the mail twice a week, at three hun-dred rubles each "troykah" per year. The stations were originally built by the government, and a postmaster ap-pointed to reside at each. This arrangement compels the contractors to furnish the mail with the necessary horses and v-hicles; the horses at all other times (with the exception of one troykah, which must remain always for the desof one troykah, which must remain always for the des-patch of government couriers) are at the command of travellers, who carry what is called a "pardaroshua;" that is, an order by the government on the "postmast-eus" to furnish a certain number of horses for this "pa-duroshua;" the government receives, when delivered to you, one-half of a copecte a verst per horse for the dis-tance you are to travel by "post." This order, besides be-ing an absolute command on the "postmaster" to fur-nish the horses which are required, authorizes them, in case the post horses are employed in the transportation of the mall, to procure (command) other horses from the the mail, to procure (command) other horses from the peasants of the villages. The system in Russia is very complete, and seems to work well, and is worthy of consideration by our government in case a "post-road" be established from our western frontier to California. The distance from Moscow to this city is "5,138 versts; the verst being two-thirds of our mile, will give thirty-four hundred and twenty-six miles; this accomplished, under ordinary circumstances, in twenty-five to thirty days, and by government couriers in fifteen to twenty days, ordinarily in sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen days. There are two hundred and ten stations to twenty days, ordinarily in sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen days. There are two hundred and ten stations or changes of horses; this gives the average of twenty-five yersts to the station—that is, each relay of horses has to run 163 miles. Now the government pays to the contractors three hundred rubles, (silver.) two hundred and twenty-five dollars, for each "troykah," (three horses)—that is, eighteen hundred rubles to each station for the service of the mail; this, multiplied by two hundred and ten, will give for carrying the mails from Moscow to Irkoutsk three hundred and seventy-eight thousand rubles, (\$283,900.) The regulations posted in the stations give the passenger the right to travel eight versts per hour in the fall, twelve in the winter, and ten in summer; this rate of speed you have a right to enforce; as to the couriers, they make all that the horses are capable of, and as many as twenty-eight horses have been driven to death in going once over the route. The government pays a stipulated price for the dead horses—becaty-face rubles each. One of the most singular features in this route from Moscow—such an immense distance over such an immense waste of country—is the fact that it occurs less than half-a-dozen times that the change of horses does not take place in a city, town, or willing. the passenger the right to travel eight versis per hour in the fall, twelve in the winter, and ten in summer; this rate of speed you have a right to enforce; as to the couriers, they make all that the horses are capable of, and as many as twenty-eight horses have been driven to death in going once over the route. The government pays a stipulated price for the dead horses—beenly-five rubber each. One of the most singular features in this route from Moscow—such an immense distance over such an immense waste of country—is the fact that it occurs less than half-a-dozen times that after change of horses does not take place in a city, town, or village. I have no hesitation in saying that I passed through, between this place and Moscow, five hundred cities, towns, and villages. This, of course, has been the work of time and a strong government, because villages are made by importal command. But, nevertheless, there

STATE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Russia in Asia.—The following interesting extract is taken from the letter of an intelligent correspondent who is travelling in Russia:

I reached Irkoutste on the 7th of January last, after a passage of thirty-five days from Moscow. I halted at the most important and interesting cities on the way, in

ty-five drivers—at a cost of three hundred and twenty-five rubles for a "troykah," or about eight cents per mile.

The proper time to go to Cheta will be before the break-ing up of winter, otherwise the journey would be much longer and more difficult. I shall remain in Cheta, or in that region, probably till May, according to the best in-formation to be gained at this time, when the first expo-dition for the season will embark upon the Amoor for Nicolaief. I visited to-day the Museum, which is also the depot of mineralogical and geographical knowledge. The mineral richness of this country, judging from the specimens exhibited, is truly wonderful. The department of antiquity is also interesting, and on the property of the country of the coun antiquity is also interesting; and as to antedilu-mains, no country possesses a tithe of what this do There are many varieties of fish in Lake Baikal,

There are many varieties of fish in Lake Baikal, but particularly one very singular species. This fish is cast upon the shores after great storms; a live fish has never been seen; the fish is quite a mass of fat, from which the inhabitants make quantities of oil, which is used for domestic purposes. Bitunen or asphalt is also thrown up from the depths of the lake and cast upon the shores, from which also oil is very readily obtained. The shocks of earthquakes are frequent, but do no damage.

I saw yesterday a Greek priest who had been some years in Pekin, China. He gave me some interesting information.

I saw yesterday a Greek priest who had been some years in Pekin, China. He gave me some interesting information, particularly concerning the trade and products of Northern China, Mongolia, and Manchooria. The northern portion of China, north of the Yellow river, produces no tea, but much silk. There is a coarse but most excellent kind of silk produced, which is much esteemed for men's garments. The worms are fed on a species of oak peculiar to the country. This silk is produced in large quantities, and a dress or robe of it, such as worn by the priests, will last ten years. The Russian mission is composed of ten persons, never more; but may be less by death or other cause. They reside within the city of Pekin, near the imperial palace; have a Chinese guard of konor, but are perfectly free and unrestricted in their movements. the imperial palace; have a Chinese guard of bonor, but are perfectly free and unrestricted in their movements. This priest had been to Canton over land. The Chinese have, a school of twenty-four young men, taken from the children of those who are descendants of the Cossacks made prisoners at the capture of Albasin, on the Amoor river, in 1680, in the war with Russia, and who were removed to Pekin; these boys are taught the Russian language, and any document coming from Russia is sent to this school to be rendered into Chinese, as well as such Russian books or writings of the contents of which the Emperor wishes to be informed.

The steamer America has made the passage from Nicolaiet, mouth of the Amoor, to Agan, through the straits north of the Amoor, into the Okhotsk sea. This has heretofore been considered impracticable. It is reported that there are fourteen feet of water on the bars. Twenty-two feet is found in the straits of Tartary; but the charts and such specific details of the navigation as are valuable are as yet only in the hands of the local authorities there.

From the junction of the two rivers, Shelka and Argence which form the Amoor the Market the Russian and Argence which form the Amoor the Market the Russian and Argence which form the Amoor of the two rivers, Shelka and Argence which form the Amoor the Market the Russian and Argence which form the Amoor the Market the Russian and Argence which form the Amoor the Market the Russian and Argence which form the Amoor the Russian and Argence which the Amoor the Russian and Argence which the Amoor the Russi

From the junction of the two rivers, Shelka and Argoon, which form the Amoor, the distance to Nicolaief is over three thousand five hundred versts. The Shelka rises in Trans-Baikal; the Argoon forms the boundary between the Mongolian Chinese possessions and Siberia Both of these rivers are navigable, but to what extent i uncertain. There is navigation from this point, by the Angara, Baikal, and Selenga, to within a short distance of Kyachta, and steam could be employed the whole distance. From this place to the mouth of the Amoor is six thousand versts.

Wrecks. - Information has been received at the Departent of State from a correspondent at Honolulu of the loss of several American whaling vessels, belonging to New Bedford, Connecticut. The ship Mount Vernon wa lost in the ice in the Ochotsk sea, on the 20th of June last. The crew were rescued by the ship Barnstable, of the same port, and a portion of the oil was saved, but the vessel was a total wreck. The ship Alexander Coffin upon the rocks in the Ochotsk sea, near the Kurile islands, on the 10th of August last, and was dismusted She was subsequently taken into Azan, condemned, and the oil and bone shipped to the United States. The ship Natches was wrecked in Potter's bay, Ochotsk sea, on the 7th of October, where she was left upon the beach. The crew were taken off by the barque Harmony, of New London. The ship Nauticon was wrecked at the entran of the harbor of Honolulu on the 24th of November. Assistance was promptly rendered by the French frigate Embuscade, Captain Gizolme, and by the English frigate Havannah, Capt. Harvey. The cargo was mostly saved,

The brig Jonquina, of Olympia, was crushed in the ice near Azan, and completely wrocked. Her crew were saved by other vessels.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

A New Wheel .- Mr. S. Louis Shaw, of Eureka, Hum boldt Bay, California, writes to the Commissioner of Patents that he recently procured the seed of a new kine of wheat from a friend, who told him that it was a wild variety found in the Sierra Nevada. Mr. S. had planted a few kernels last year, the yield of which was very largeat least five hundred kernels for each one that he planted. He enclosed a few bits of the straw of this wheat because it was solid instead of being hollow. From the general appearance of the specimens thus received, it is supposed to be a variety named triticum polonicum, of which to be entirely worthless, so far as making bread is concerned. The kernel itself is very large, much larger than the common varieties so generally used in this country.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

New Post Offices. - The following new post offices have been established, for which the persons named have been appointed postmasters:

Artesian Well, Barren county, Kentucky; James M. Creek, Hunt county, Texas; John B. Norris,

Stony Point, Sonoma county, California; P. V. Woodorth, postmaster. Prairie Bird, Adair county, Missouri; Calvin Sutton.

Clay Hill, Barry county, Missouri; Boland Hawkins stmaster. Ulman Ridge, Miller county, Missouri; James H. Karr, Beaver, Winona county, Minnesota: Sheldon Brooks

Downey, Cedar county, Iowa; Edmund S. Fowler, New Liberty, Scott county, Iowa; Isaac R. Ferguson

Shelby, Clarke county, Iowa; Esau Buckingham, post Discontinued,-The following post offices have been dis-

Copper's Hill, Orange county, Vermont.
Pickreal, Polk county, Oregon Territory.
Conklin, Broome county, New York.
Twelve Mile Creek, Madison county, Missouri.
Oakland Mills, Henry county, Iowa.
Herrick Centre, Susquehannah county, Pennsylvania.
Spiceville, Eaton county, Michigan.

hanges of Name .- The name of the post office at Rus sian River, Sonoma county, California, has been changed from Russian River to Healdsburg. Also, Shakpay, Scott county, Minnesota, to Shakopee. Also, Gratiot Centre, Gratiot county, Michigan, to Ithaca.

MORALITY OF THE STAGE. -The New York Evening Post onfirms the report that Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler has commenced a crusade against theatricals. It says:

"The Rev. Henry W. Bellows, of the Church of All ls in this city, having accepted an invitation to speak at the approaching Dramatic Fund dinner, in defence the stage, we understand Mrs. Kemble has written him

GENERAL NEWS.

COPPER MINING IN AUSTRALIA. - The London Mining

"Everybody knows the story of the Burra Burra mir which, with a paid up capital of £12,230, has paid dividends to its fortunate share-holders from a working of seven acres only, no less a sum than £431,375, and is now going on at the rate of £86,654 profit half-yearly. This mine was opened in September, 1845."

NAVAL SCHOOLS.-The old receiving ship "Ontario" eing fitted up at Baltimore, under direction of the board of trade and the city authorities, for a floating school. The course of studies is not yet decided. There will be no lack of pupils, as about 100 are enrolled for entrance as soon as preparations for their reception are completed. A similar plan has been adopted in Boston, with the view of obtaining suitable persons for mates, and eventually masters, in the merchant service.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES. - The paid fire department & Cincinnati, employing steam fire-engines, proves to be not only very efficient, but economical. The entire value of property destroyed by fire in Cincinnati last year did not exceed \$175,000; and the whole cost of the department during the year was only about \$100,000, in which is in cluded "a large item of useless expense for the support of several hand engines, which, with their full complement

of men, are still retained."

The effect of the extraordinary change, compared with former years, has been particularly favorable upon insu-

REDUCTION OF PARE.—The three lines of steamboats and milroads between New York and Boston, via Norwich, tonington, and Fall River, have reduced their fare to \$4. The fare by railroad, through New Haven and Wor-

A VETERAN TRAVELLER .- The New York Tribune says that a resident of Illinois arrived in that city a few days since, who had walked the entire distance from his home n that State. The greatest day's travel upon this te dious journey was twelve miles. The old gentleman came to visit the east end of Long Island in search of evidence of his services in the revolutionary struggle by which to establish his claim to a pension. The reason of his walking was that he would not incur the risk of shortening his mortal career by riding on railroads. So strong was his prejudice against this mode of conveyance, that while in the upper part of New York, and desiring to come down to the Brooklyn ferries, on the way to his lestination on Long Island, he could not be induced to ride in the Second-avenue horse-power railroad cars, but walked down, crossed the ferry, and pressed on to the

A SCHOOLMASTER RIDES A RAIL - Warrants have been ssued at East Deer township, Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, for the arrest of six young ladies, charged with riding the schoolmaster of that district on a mil. It appears that the schoolmaster refused the use of his schoolhouse for the purpose of holding singing schools, which gave the young ladies great offence. So great is the excitement that the young ladies have secreted themelves to avoid arrest. The ladies' proceedings are thu

"On Friday forenoon, everything being prepared, seven buxom maidens suddenly made their appearance in the school-room, and without any ceremony, seized hold of the schoolmaster, placed a bag over his head, conducted the schoolmaster, placed a bag over his head, conducted him to the door, where a three-cornered rail was in readi-ness, upon which he was placed, notwithstanding a stout resistance, and borne off in triumph, much to the terror and consternation of the teacher and those of the schol-ars 'not in the secret.' After carrying him a distance of about a hundred yards, they dropped their burden. The teacher grew furious, and made an information of the food before a pregistate at Tarantum and secretary acts before a magistrate at Tarentum, and warrants were ssued for the seven young ladies; the nature of the charge brought against them we did not learn. No arrests, however, have been made. Three of the young ladies were in the city on Wednesday, on their way to some secure hiding place, and the remainder, we presume, have made

FIRE IN BALTIMORE. -At cight o'clock, on Tuesday eye ling, a fire broke out on Charles street, a few doors above ombard street, in Baltimore, which created great de struction of property, and was attended, it is feared, with oss of life.

The American estimates the losses as follows: Messrs. Parker & Co------\$100,000

 Elisha Lewis, three warehouses
 30,000

 R. Edwards, jr., & Co., stock
 30,000

 Norris & Brother, stock
 50,000

 Joseph S. Robinson, stock
 20,000

 Messrs. Oelrichs & Lurman
 10,000

grown by Mr. James G. Randle, on "Cotton Garden," Monroe county, Miss., from the common seed of the ountry, its high value resulting from careful handling and skilful management.

The practice that is going to be pretty extensively adopted by the know-nothing party, of putting out can-didates and calling them old-line whigs, is significant. It shows that the party are conscious of their own weakness; that their organization and creed are odious. They can't even trust themselves with their old name where they had a majority last November. Mark these whig animals with w-nothing tails, exhibiting themselves about as candidates. Inquire if they were not last year know-nothings with whig tails. - Louisville Democrat.

A letter dated Athens, Georgia, April 10, says:

"The recent cold weather has destroyed our fruit, and killed no inconsiderable amount of young cotton in this State. On the morning of the 7th instant the mercury was down to 25 deg., or 7 deg. below the freezing point. Corn will probably grow again where it is cut down by frost, but cotton must be replanted; and as many do not keep seed for such a contingency, all the ground can-not be replanted, even if there were time for so much ex-

WHEAT AND CORN. -The auditor of Ohio has made his report on the grain statistics of that State for 1856 to the legislature. The number of acres sown with wheat was 1,407,773; bushels gathered, 19,569,320; the average yield, 13.81 bushels. The whole number of acres of corn planted was 2,205,282; bushels gathered, 87,782,434; the average yield, 39.71 bushels.

ton Art Association, comprising pictures, statuary, Ac., by the most eminent artists in the United States, will be opened to the public at Mr. Covercau's new building on It street, between 13th and 14th streets, on Saturday morning next, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock, and will continue open, until further notice, every day between the hours of 10, n. m., and 10, p. m. Tickets of admission may be procured at the door, and at the principal bookstores in the city. Single admission, twenty-five colats. Season lickets, tity cents. The First Annual Exhibition of the Washing-

BOOKS ON FISHING. OOKS ON FISHING.—
Drown's American Angler's Guide. I vol. Illustrated. Frank Forester's Complete Manual for Young Sportemen. Jeulman's Fly dishing for Front. I vol. London. The River boye, with some quaint thoughts on the happy prac of angling. I vol. London. The Angler and his Friend; by John Davy. I vol. London. Hambbook of Angling; by Ephemera. I vol. London. Joses's Gleanings in Natural History, with hints for an angler. Carpetter's Angler. I vol. London. Fly fishing in Salt and Fresh Water. I vol. London. Supplement to Forester's kish and Flebing. Angler's Almanac for 1853. London. Bavy's Salmonia, or bays of Fly-fishing. London. Walton and Cotton's Complete Angler. London. Walton and Cotton's Complete Angler. London. The Rod and the Gun; by Wilson and Oakleigh. Edinburgh. Massas. Manuel dn Pecheur. I vol. Paris.

NITED STATES LAWS, 1856-57.—The State of America onact the Third Session of the Third South Congress, 1856-57; edite Gen. Minot. Published by authority of Congress. Royal Sco. 21 Just published by 11711. ROWN, & CO. 4p 16—20800

A Line Service

LOCAL NEWS.

Down with the bost. The month of April, if we may believe William Howitt, is everywhere proverbial for its fickleness; for its intermingling showers and fitting gleams of sunshine; for its wild mixtures of clear and cloudy skies; for its greenness and nakedness, cold rains and abounding blossoms. All of this the inhabitants of this metropolis can vouch for, and in addition—worse than all the other weather plagues—we had yesterday sweeping clouds of dust, which rushed about "like an army with anners." Heralded by the blasts of a cold northwest wind, these dust-clouds took possession of Pennsylvania avenue, driving away all promenaders who were not com-pelled to be abroad, penetrating the stores, and even orcing the keepers of cake-stalls to abdicate in disgust. No proces ever swept more mercilessly over the Africa deserts, no mistral was ever more annoying to the Neapolitans, no east-wind was ever more distressing to consumptive Bostonians, than were the dust-freighted blasts o vesterday to the citizens of Washington; and many a pe was expressed that the day is not very far distant when, with a proper use of street-sweeping machines, and a copious supply of aqueduct water, the city authorities can keep the streets clean and free from dust.

THE PASSOVER. -- To-morrow is the last of the eight days during which the widely-scattered children of Israel have caten nothing but unleavened bread. For more than thirty-five hundred long years has this feast been sacredly observed in commemoration of the flight from Egypt. when the Israelites had to depart in haste, taking with them their unleavened bread to harden beneath the rays of a tropical sun as they journeyed. It is their anniversary of independence—their "fourth of July," if we may so term it—and ever, whether in the palmy days of Jerusalem's prosperity, or in the persecutions to which the race has since been subjected, has the miraculous deliverance from Egyptian bondage been loyally celebrated. In every Jewish family, during this "feast of unleavened bread, the circumstances of the midnight flight are read from the "Hagada," or sacred history, by the head of the he hold. He sits at the head of a table, on a cushioned seat, leaning somewhat to the left, to indicate that he is no longer a bondmen, but the equal of kings. The reading of the record occupies an hour, during which the family are regaled with unleavened bread, with bitter herbs to emind them of the bitter treatment of Pharoah, but afterwards more acceptable edibles are provided. Nowher in Christendom are the Israelites in such unrestrained en joyment of their faith as in the United States, and their nbers are largely increasing by immigratio

PRESENTATION. -The Albany Burgess Corps, who were entertained while in this city during the inauguration by Cornelius Wendell, esq., a former townsman and comrade, have procured a silver salver, pitcher, and goblets which they intend to present him as a souvenir of his

THE MUTE CHILDREN .- We trust that these unfortunate children are at last out of improper hands and the newspapers. Judge Pursell gave his decision yesterday morning in the orphans' court, placing them in charge of the "Columbian (deaf and dumb) Institution," and taking bonds from the Hon. Amos Kendall, president of the institution, that they shall not become chargeable to the

OLD TRINITY.- This church, on 5th street, is soon to reopened for public worship, and Rev. George W. Basset, late of Illinois, has been invited to occupy the pulpit

Tue canal.—There was a freshet in the river on Mon lay, which undermined and swept away one of the cribs which had been put down at "dam No. 5." will consequently be delayed another fortnight

MODEL HORSE. - Mr. Clarke Mills, the sculptor, has sublished a card contradicting certain statements made by the abductors of his horse "Boston." He says that the horse was purchased by him to be used as a "model," for which purpose he now requires him, and that he has never delivered the charger up to any one. The matter is now before the courts of Virginia.

Assault.-There was an assault made upon the Colum bia Fire Company as it was returning from the fire on Tuesday evening, and one of the members was stabbed (fortunately not dangerously) by Wm. Harris, who was arrested, and will be examined this morning.

Fire in Georgerown.-Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, considerable excitement was created in this city by a rumor that a large portion of Georgetown was in nes, and the excitement was further increased and the rumor gained credence by the appearance of a mounted horseman rushing up Pennsylvania avenue at a hard gallop, summoning our gallant firemen to the assistance of their brethren in that city. We immediately repaired to the scene of conflagration, where we beheld the smoking FINE COTTON.—The Aberdeen (Miss.) Evening News ruins of three of the finest brick houses of our sister city. says that a bale of cotton has been sold there at the "champion price" of twenty cents per pound, weighing dwelling-house of Mrs. Magruder, (mother of Mayor Mafive hundred and six pounds. This bale of cotton was gruder, of this city,) on West street, and soon spread to the adjoining house, the property of Mrs. Wm. Abbott, and the handsome residence of Com. Stephen Cassin, on Bell street. Most of the furniture was saved, and all three buildings were insured—those belonging to Mrs. Magru der and Mrs. Abbott in the Northern American Insurance Company, and that belonging to Com. Cassin in the Georgetown Insurance Company for the sum of \$3,000 The loss of Com. Cassin is estimated at the lowest calculation at \$5,000; and the losses of Mrs. Magruder and Mrs. Abbott at \$6,000 each. A number of houses in the neighborhood of the fire caught, but, happily, the flames were extinguished before serious damage had been done.

We learn that the mayor of Georgetown, appreciating the timely services of our firemen, had a supper prepared for them, and before we came away several engines had been hauled to one side, and left to take care of themselves, while those who had so recently manned then were refreshing themselves.

EFFECTS OF THE GALE. - Bradshaw's floating pile-driving nachine, engaged about Mattingly's wharf, at the foot of Sixth street, was wrecked and sunk by the storm vesterday. So violent was the surf, that wood blown off of vessels anchored opposite the arsenal grounds was thrown high and dry upon the green sward.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Ericeson from Europe,

New York, April 15—10, a. m.—The Ericsson (now of the Collins line) arrived here last night at 12 o'clock. Her news is to the 1st inst.

The English elections indicate an overwhelming Palmerston triumph.

Messrs. Gibson, Cobden, Layard, and Bright, of the

Messrs. Gibson, Cobden, Layard, apposition, are defeated.
London returns Lord John Russell, Baron Bothschild, Messrs. Crawford and Duke.
Messrs. Gladstone and Roebuck are re-elected.
The Neufehatel difficulty is nearly settled.
A treaty of commerce between Russia and France is

nearly concluded.

The Mexican difficulties are the subject of much dis-ussion in Spain, and the warlike feeling is as strong as Count Walewski, the French Minister for Foreign Af-

fairs, had addressed a letter to the Marquis de Turgot, fully approving the conduct of Spain. From China it is stated that matters were quiet at Can-Admiral Seymour was at Hong Kong, awaiting rein-

forcements.

The trial of Allum, the poisoning baker, had resulted

in his acquittal.
A telegraphic despatch to Bombay says that the Emperor of China has ordered Commissioner Yeh to conclude eace on any terms.
Teas and silks had further advanced.

Proctor's Circular quotes the Liverpool breadstuffs market buoyant, viz.; Wheat active at an advance of 2d.; flour breadstuffs was heavy. Bacon was dull at a decline of 2s. per cvst.

The following are the quotations of breadstuffs; Western canal flour, 27s. a 29s.; Ohio, 29s. a 32s.; southern,

30s. a 31s. White wheat, 8s. 6d. a 9s.; red 7s. a 8s. white corn, 34s.; yellow, 32s.
Lospos, Tuesday evening.—The English funds are firm at an advance of an eighth. Transactions in the discount market and at the Bank are very large, and there is no prospect of lower rates.

New OBLEANS, April 13.—A snow-storm occurred yesterday at Vicksburg. Mississippi; also at Summit in the same State. The snow fell to the depth of an inch and a half.

The Ohio at Pittsburg.

Prirsavao, April 14.—The river continues very high, with eleven feet ten inches of water in the channel this morning. Boats are arriving and departing freely, and freights are low. Business of all kinds is very lively. Hartford Election.

Harrogn, (Conn..) April 13.—The entire democratic city ticket was elected to-day with one exception, and half

of the democratic candidates for aldern The St. Laurence River. MONTREAL, April 13.—The St. Lawrence river is open

in front of this city. The ice is piled forty feet high on the banks of the river.

Death of an Editor. CHARLESTON, April 14.—H. M. Cushman, esq., assistant sditor of the Courier, died last night.

Markets.

New York, April 15.—Cotton is firm—sales of 1,200 bales; Orleans, middling, 14½ cents; uplands, do., 14½ cents. Flour is buoyant—sales of 15,000 barrels; State, \$5 55 a 85 80; Ohio, 86 10 a 86 40; southern, 86 25 a 86 50. Wheat is firm—sales of 10,000 bushels; southern white, \$1 60; red, \$1 45. Corn is buoyant—sales of 60,000 bushels; mixed, 72 cents; white, 72 a 75 cents. Pork has advanced; mess, \$22 50 a \$22 75. Beef is unchanged. Lard is quiet; barrels, 14½ a 14½ cents. Whiskey is better; Ohio, 27 cents. Coffee is buoyant—sales of 6,000 bags; prime Rio, 11½ cents. Sugar is firm; Cuba, 9½ a 10½ cents. Spirits turpentine has advanced—sales at 49 cents. Rosin is firm; common, \$1 80. Rice has advanced ½—sales at 4½ a 5 cents. Freights are heavy. New York, April 15. -- Cotton is firm -- sales of 1 200

WASHINGTON in Domestic Life, from Original Letters and Manuscripts; by Richard Rush, Price \$1, Just Letters and Manuscripts; by Richard Rush. Price \$1, ublished, and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S Ap 16—3t Bookstore, usar Ninth str

MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Counsellor-at-law in the United States courts, and in the courts of the State of New the United States courts, and in the courts of the Oork, No. 119 Nassau street, New York, N. Y.

DOCKET MAPS at Taylor & Maury's .- Township TAYLOR & MAURY'S
Bookstore, near Ninth street

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 12, 1857. Notice is hereby given to holders of stock of the loans of the Unit Notice is hereby given to holders of stock of the loans of the United States, that this department will purchase the same until the 1st day of June next, unless the same of \$1,500,000 shall be previously obtained, and will pay, in addition to the interest accrued from the date of the last semi-annual dividend of interest thereon, together with one day's additional interest for the money to reach the vendor, the following rates of premium on said stocks:

For the stock of 1842, a premium of 10 per cent.

For the stock of 1847 and 1848, a premium of 16 per cent.; and for the stock of 1850, commonly called Texas Indemnity Stock, a premium of 6 per cent.

Certificates of stock transmitted to the department, under this notice, must be assigned to the United States, by the party duly entitled to receive the proceeds.

Payment for the stocks so assigned and transmitted will be made by drafts on the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, or Philadet.

drafts on the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, or Philadel phia, at the option of the parties entitled to receive the money, which should be expressed in the letters accompanying the certificates.

AND AGENCY, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and onaba city, Nebraska.—E. LOWE, having resigned the office of receiver of public measers at Council Bluffs, Iowa, for the purpose, of engaging in the business above indicated, will buy and sell real estate, make collections, pay taxes, and buy, sell, and locate hand warrants, both in Iowa and Nebraska.

Address E. LOWE,

E. LOWE. E. LOWE & CO., Omaba City, Nebraska.

Refers to Hon. Charles Mayon, Commissioner of Patents; Joc. T. Fales, esq., of the Patent Office; William M. Ferguson, esq.; Patro & Nourse, Washington city; and Hon. G. W. Jones, United States Mar 25 dif Im*

WILLARD'S HOTEL. J. C. & H. A. Willard,

TERY EXTENSIVE SALE by catalogue of supe-FIG. EATENSIVE SALE by catalogue of superior rior rosewood seven-octave Chickering piano forte, elegant city-made cabinet furniture, handsome gilt-frame mirrors, rick silk and damask curtains, costly oil psintings, velvet and fluxesly curpets, &c.—on Treesday morning, April 21, at 10 o'clock, and continuing from day to day until the whole is disposed of, I shall sell the superior formulare and effects of the 'Ebbitt House,' situated on Fatrest, between 13th and 14th streets, embracing every variety and style of parlor and chamber furniture, bedding, &c.

This extensive establishment embraces some eighty five parlors and chambers, which have been fitted up in a style unequalled in this city, the furniture all having been made at the best establishments of this city and of very superior style and finish. We name—
Elegant rosewood Louis quatorze seven-octave piano-forte, by Chickering

Elegant rosewood Louis quatorze seven octave piano-forte, by Chickering Elegant French-plate gilt-frame mantel, pier, and oval mirrors of various sizes and styles me oil paintings, pastels, and Fearch, engraph Handsome oil paintings, pastels, and French engravings in rich gilt frames.

Superior rosewood and walnut crimson plush covered French and tete-a-tete sofas.

Eivan, arm, ladies' and parlor chairs.

Rockers, gothic reception chairs, &c.

Suite of rosewood parlor formiture, finished in blue and gold brocatelle, comprising two tete-a-tete sofas, two arm chairs, and four parlor chairs.

Suites of handsome walnut figured damask-covered parlor furniture, consisting of two areas chairs are chairs.

four parior chairs uites of handsome walnut figured damask-covered parior furni-ture, consisting of two sofas, two arm chairs, rocker, and four parior chairs, and the parior chairs, or various andsome walnut whatnots, etageres, and bookstands, of various

patterns
patterns
cautiful marble-top centre, sofs, and side-tables, in resewood, walnut, and mahogany Blegant brocktelle, damask, and lace curtains throughout the house, with gilt cornice, cords, tassels, &c., complete Rich French china vases, candelabras, and other mantel ornaments uperior volvet, English, Brusseis, and three-ply carpets through-out the house

Brussels and Venitian hall and stair carpets
Oil cloth, rugs, stair rods and eyes
Splendid rosewood, walnut, and mishogany marble-top dressing
bureaus and wash-stands, wardrobes
Jenny Lind and French bedsteads
Fine painted cottage sets, with and without marbles
Solid cherry bedsteads, wardrobes, and wash-stands, of superior els and Venitian ball and stair carpets

make Painted wardrobes, bedsteads, and washstands Superior curied hair mattresses Painted wardrobes, bedistoads, and wassesses.
Superior curled hair mattreases
Fine feather beds, boltors, and pillows
Very extensive lot of superior blankets, Marseilles quilts, comforts,
bedspreads, sheeting, boltor, and pillow stips
French china, marble, and granite toilet acts
Rash and cane-seat theirs, rockers,
Mabogany hair spring-seat sofas, rockers, arm, and side chairs
Hair-loth, reg, and damask-covered bunges
Marble-top sideboards and beautets
Bookoases, writing-desks, arm chairs
Eight superior orgraved heavy silver-plated tea acts
Silver-plated castors, waiters, tea and coffee urns, spoons and
forks

forks
Superior table cuttery, fire from
Walnut and mahogany extension, breakfast, card, and side

tables Superior oak cane-seat dining chairs French china and granite dinner, dessert, and ten service Crystal out-glass decanters, water-bottles, goblets, tumb

wine glasses
Block tin urse, challing dishes, and dish covers
Badistor, open grate, and sir-tight stoves
Together with a general assortment of every article in the house-keeping line.
Terms: \$20 and under, cash; over that sum, a credit of \$0 and \$0 days, for satisfactorily endorsed notes, bearing interest.

ALSO—

Also

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JAS. C. MCGUIRE, THE COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE, No. 37 Boule THE COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE, No. 37 Boulevarid das Capacines, Paris. Silk studis, lace, novelties of different textures, ready-made articles, printed maslins, india and French
cashmeret.—This house is the most highly recommended in France,
and the most considerable establishment in Europe, not only on account of the language of the manufactures and the extendive sales, but
by the gradieur and extent of its warerooms, having an entrance in
three different streets. The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE sell none but
articles of heir own nanufacture, and thus, by brigging purchasers in
direct relation with the manufacturer, are caabled to offer them greatre advantages than any other establishment.

April 10—41mit

FOR SALE OR RENT.—That desirable brick

dwelling-house situated on the east side of Congress street, near Road street, an Georgitown Heights. The house contains ten rooms, including the kitchen and all necessary out-buildings. Reis surrounded by a lot 150 feet from by 250 feet deep, with a 20-floot alley running the whole length of the south side of the same.

Adjoining the above property I have several fine building lots, which I will self on frasfabile terms. Title indisputable, and immediate possession given, and in the several fine of the same. For other particulars apply at my office, opposite the Treasury. Ap 11—4151 RECORC B. WILLIAMS,

Commenced to the second of the second of